The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30. 1908. NO. 29

LOCAL NEWS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad inspection party occupying five trains passed west through Mapleton at 10.45 this forenoon. They will go as far west as Pittsburg today.

The schedule of train No. 81, the goat, which formerly passed this station at 7.28 p. m., has been changed and it now leaves here four minutes later, or 7.32 p. m.

Eighteen cases of diphtheria are reported in Lewistown and Granville township. Doctors claim the epidemic is due to dust which the children inhale while playing in the streets.

A new Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will be instituted at McConnellstown next Saturday evening by District President E. S. Gibboney, assisted by a delegation from W. C. No. 321, of Huntingdon.

By the breaking of a car on an east bound freight train near BP tower last Thursday traffic was delayed somewhat on Nos. 1 and 2 tracks Passenger trains were run east on No. 3 track while the wreck was being cleared away.

The high school boys took revenge for the defeat they received at the hands of the older boys in a game of ball at Riverside recently by defeating their opponents last Saturday 7 to 5 in a hotly contested game. They mean to get together again before the snow falls and the school boys feel sure of winning the game.

The following persons from Mapleton attended the Grand Army reunion at Calvin last Saturday: Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Miller, Mr and Mrs. Alvin Decker, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. M. Baker and son, Mr. and Mrs. Adam M. Dell and two children, Mrs. G. D. Wood, George Posten, Clair Dell, Wilbis Dell and George Miller.

A number of base ball enthusiasts from Mapleton witnessed the game at Huntingdon last Thursday between the Huntingdon team and the Lancaster tri-state team. The game resulted in a shut-out for the Tri-staters while Huntingdon's fast bunch made four runs. Some brilliant fielding was done by the home team and the game was interesting throughout.

Laboring under an hallucination that his wife was suffering from the protracted drouth, William Davis, of Lewistown, attempted to relieve her Friday by pouring water over her head and succeeded in drowning her before the police arrived and placed him under arrest. Davis refused to walk to the city lockup, and there being no other conveyance in sight, the United States mail cart was pressed into service.

Joseph Ulsh, an aged resident af Lewistown has just recovered a watch stolen from him eight years ago. The party who stole it at that time had sold it for a small consideration and it had passed through more than a dozen different hands, but the thief became conscience stricken, hunted it up and returned it, offering at the same time to pay rental for the length of time he had it. Mr. Ulsh refuses to divulge his name.

On Monday this section was released from the grasp of the drought which has for so many weeks held it firmly, and the rainfall was heavy throughout the day. As a result the temperature was down to 40° yesterday morning, streams are running more water, the streets have been cleaned and the air is purer and clearer and the skies brighter. The showers came as a blessing alike to the just and the unjust and all are grateful.

Rev. Herbert K. Bower, for several years pastor of the Baptist church at Mount Union, preached his farewell sermon Sunday. Rev. Mr. Bower has accepted a call to the First Baptist church of York and will leave to-morrow for his new field of labor. He was the organizer of the Baptist congregation at Mount Union and helped to erect the church. In his discourse he empasized the many blessings, spiritual and temporal, he and his people have enjoyed during their union as pastor and people.

When you have a cold you may be sure that it has been caused indirectly by constipation and consequently you must first of all take something to move the bowels. That is what has made Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup so successful and so generally demanded. It does not constipate like most of the old fashioned cough cures, but on the other hand it gently moves the bowels and at the same time heals irritation and allays inflamation of the throat. Sold by G. W. Wright.

Mrs. Harry Brown

Mrs. Jennie B. Brown, wife of Harry Brown, died at her home at Duquesne, Pa., Monday morning, September 28, 1908, of pneumonia after a brief illness.

Deceased was the daughter of Alfred (deceased) and Ann Lamberson, of Mapleton, and was born in this place thirty-eight years ago. About fifteen years ago she was united in marriage to Mr. Harry Brown, of Saltillo, and most of their married life was spent at Duquesne. Mrs. Brown was a popular member of several ladies' societies in Duquesne and was held in high esteem by the large number of persons who shared her acquaintance. She is survived by her husband, her mother and these brothers and sisters: Joshua, of Duquesne; John F., of Mapleton and Harry, of Newberg; Mrs. Alice Miller, of Juniata; Mrs. Blanche Miller, of Bellwood; Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield, of Pittsburg; Mrs. George Hazlett, of Chicago; Mrs. Harry Bailey, of Mapleton, and Mrs. Charles Corbin, of Huntingdon.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, interment to be made at McKeesport, Pa.

Information For Hunters.

Secretary Kalbfus, of the state game commission, has made the announcement that reports sent to him from all parts of the state are to the effect that there are more quail and pheasants this fall than for many years. The condition prevails all over the state, from which he has had reports.

It is said, also, that there will be a great many squirrels and rabbits, while there are more deer this year than for twenty years. All kinds of game seems to have withstood the weather conditions of last winter, while the enforcement of the game laws has had considerable to do with the preservation of game.

The open season for rabbit begins on Oct. 15 and expires on Dec. 1. Quail may be legally hunted in November only. Ten quail is the limit in one day, 40 in one week and 75 in one seson in Pennsylvania.

The season for ruffled grouse, commonly called pheasant, is from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1. Five pheasants may be taken in one day, 20 in one week and 50 in one season. Squirrel may be hunted from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Sunday school 9.30 and preaching at 10.30 a. m. prayer meeting 7 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Sabbath services as follows: Sabbath school 9.30 a. m.; christian endeavor at 6.15 and preaching 7 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Services for next Sunday as follows: Sunday school at 9.30 and class meeting at 10.30 a. m; christian endeavor at 6 and preaching by the pastor at 7 p. m.

George A. Curfman, of Cassville, has established a stage between that place and Mapleton and made his first trip Monday. The new stage will be run tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and it is the purpose of Mr. Curfman to render satisfaction to the patrons of his route. He has a new hack and his team of horses is a fine one. He will command a large share of the patronage of those who travel over this section of the county.

At the recent session of the United Brethren Conference, Rev. T. H. MacLeod was transferred from the Mapleton charge to the Bethel charge at Hollsopple, Somerset county. Rev. MacLeod preached in the Methodist Episcopal church Sunday evening to a large congregation that assembled to hear him make his farewell address to the people of this community. During their year's residence here, the MacLeods made many friends all of whom are sorry to see them leave. The new charge has two appointments, the churches being but a mile and a half apart, and the salary is larger than he received on this charge. Rev. MacLeod and family departed for their new home yesterday morning. While we regret their removal from us, we congratulate him on his advancement.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—George Hughes, of Juniata, was a visitor to Mapleton friends over Sunday.

—Elmer O. Hooper, of Henderson township, was a visitor to Mapleton last Friday.

—Mrs. Julia B. Dell spent Thursday with her aunt, Mrs. Emaline Whitney at Shirleysburg.

—Dr. A. R. McCarthy, of Mount Union, was a business caller in town yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. G. Monroe Querry and two children, of Hollidaysburg, are visiting her parents in town.

—George W. Taylor and his son William G. Taylor, of Cass township, were in Mapleton Tuesday.

—Mrs. J. H. Miller visited her father, M. R. Brenneman, in Smithfield township, last Thursday.

—Miss Alice Snyder, of Hill valley, was the guest of George L. Smith and family last Saturday.

—Mrs. M. L. Neice returned home Sunday evening from a week's visit with friends in Huntingdon.

—E. K. Chilcote, wife and two sons, of Rockhill, visited P. M. Hooper's and Mrs. Susan Hooper Saturday.

—Ernest Hooper, an employee of Shapiro Bros.' general store, spent Sunday with friends at Three Springs.

—Mrs. Rebecca Walker, of near Latta Grove, was the guest of Alvin Decker and wife during a part of last week.

—E. S. Chilcott, Esq., of Colfax, passed through town yesterday enroute to the county capital on a business mission.

—E. E. Neice, a popular passenger brakeman on the middle division, spent Monday at the parental home in this place.

—Mrs. Claudia P. Speer, of Tyrone, has returned home after spending a couple weeks at her summer cottage at this place.

—Silas Yocum and Mrs. Katie Bush, of Juniata township, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Clair Dell on Sunday.

--Esco Walker and bride, of Huntingdon, are spending their honeymoon at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Walker, in Hares' valley.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner who is visiting her brother, Albert H. Stever and family, at Huntingdon, called on friends in Mapleton for a couple of days during the week.

—Messrs. Scott Dibert, of Johnstown, and T. N. Kurtz, of Mount Union, officials of the Mount Union Silica Brick Company, were in Mapleton Thursday afternoon.

—Miss Mary Dean, whose home is in Huntingdon but who is learning to be a trained nurse in a hospital at Hartford, Conn., was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. E. McCarl, in this place last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. England, of Altoona, are spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Jesse M. Dell, in Hares' valley. They were guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dell in Mapleton.

—Miss Maggie Cree returned to-day to her home at Braddock after visiting for the past two weeks with friends in Mount Union and Mapleton. While in Mapleton she was the guest of A. W. Swope, Esq., and wife.

—Chief of Police John R. Slates, of Franklin, near Conemaugh, accompanied by his friend Lewis Berkey, of the same place, is the guest of his father, B. F. Slates, and brother Policeman Chas. S. Slates, of Mapleton.

—William McCorkle, proprietor of the pool room, and Elmer Wynn have a fish basket in the Juniata river opposite the works of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, and Monday night caught three hundred ells most of which were of large size.

—Mrs Ann Lamberson and her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield, of Pittsburgh, who had been visiting her mother, went to Duquesne Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Harry Brown who died at that place Monday morning. John F. Lamberson and wife and Harry Bailey and wife left yesterday to be present at the funeral this afternoon.

—Howard David, of Stafford, Kansas, visited at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. M. Dell, Thursday and Friday. Mr. David was accompanied by his aged father, Jacob David, of Smithfield. The younger Mr. David went west when but a young man and has prospered in his new home, being engaged in farming This is his first visit to his native state in twenty-four years. Call again, Howard.

Bound To Get There.

From the Huntingdon Globe, Sept. 17.

Congressman Focht, who keeps his engagements if it's in the timber, had a hard time to get to Orbisonia last Friday, where he was booked to make a speech at the dedication of the cannon secured by the Grand Army in honor of the soldier dead buried in that town.

Mr. Focht delivered an address at the unveiling of the Soldiers' Memorial at Middleburg on Thursday, took the early morning train on Friday for Lewistown, and got to Mount Union too late to make the train over the East Broad Top. Col. A. S. Welsh volunteered to help him out. Turning on the gasolene in his big auto, Mr. Welch jumped into the machine with the Congressman and W. F. Eckbert, of Lewistown, in the back seat. The machine sped away at a hipperty clipperty gait, and there was every prospect that the orator would be delivered to Orbisonia in time for the exercises at the cemetery, but alas! The fruition of human hopes was soon dissipated, for the auto broke down and couldn't be repaired.

Nothing else to do, the congressman and Mr. Eckbert started to walk, while brother Welch remained along the roadside and spoke cuss words to his wounded horseless vehicle. Making for the railroad, the Congressman and his friend started at a 6-mile clip and walked and walked. The time was getting short; in fact, the advertised hour for the speech had already passed and the Congressman was hot under the collar, but he was doing the best he could. He was sweating like a locomotive fireman and was as wet as a wet hen. A freight train appeared and Focht had his nerve with him. Wringing the sweat out of his red bandana handkerchief, he strung in to the top of a big stick, signalled to the engineer that there was danger ahead, and made him bring his engine to a full stop. After explaining the situation, Congressman Focht and his friend were permitted to ride. They got into an empty coal car, reached Orbisonia before the crowd had dispersed, and B. K. F. gave his hearers an address that was a "beaut." You can't keep an honest working man down. Ben Focht is in that class.

Mapleton 4; Huntingdon Tigers 1.

After the ITEM was published last week announcing two games of ball to be played here Saturday afternoon, Manager Cowher of the home team learned that the teams scheduled to play could not get here and immediately arranged a game with the Huntingdon Tigers. This team arrived on the 3.04 train Saturday afternoon and at 4 o'clock they met our boys on the diamond at Riverside park. Both sides went onto the field determined to win and the game throughout abounded in sensational playing. It was a battle for supremacy with the pitchers and both sides had intricate curves to solve, but Bailey of the home team had a wider selection of puzzlers and wound them around home plate in real cork-screw style. The score:

Mapleton	R	H	O	A	E	Huntingdon Tigers	R	H	O	A	E
Cowher,c	0	2	4	5	1	C Stair p	0	2	4	2	1
Baker, ss	2	3	1	0	1	Prevost,1b	0	0	4	0	0
Br'm'gh, 1b	0	0	2	5	0	Putt, 3b	0	1	3	1	0
Wagner, 2b	1	1	3	2	1	Light'r, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Bailey, p	0	1	3	2	1	Isenb'g, ss	0	1	3	2	0
McHugh, cf	1	1	3	0	1	J Stair, p	0	0	3	0	1
Quinn, 3b	0	2	3	0	1	Hoover, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Patt'rs'n, lf	0	3	2	0	0	Hatfield,cf	0	0	2	0	0
Brini'ger, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Gracy, lf	1	1	2	1	0

Summary: Struck out—by Bailey, 11; by Stair, 8. Time of game, 2 hours. Umpire, J. E. Brumbaugh.

Philadelphia Scrapple.

Boil three or four pounds of fresh pork, (quite fat) until very tender; then take out the meat, and season the water in which it was boiled, and thicken it with yellow corn meal, as thick as for hasty pudding, and let it cook a long time, to thoroughly cook the meat. Chop the meat tolerably fine, season well, and add it to the mush. When it is cooled, put it into square bread tins to cool; when cold cut in slices, and fry in a spider until brown. It should not require any fat for frying.—*October Woman's Home Companion.*

—Frank S. Yetter returned home Saturday from Lack, Juniata county, to which place he had been summoned on the 18th inst. on account of the serious illness of his father, Andrew Yetter, who on the 12th suffered a second stroke of paralysis which has left him in an almost helpless condition. Mr. Yetter was first stricken on July 27th and was recovering from the effects of the stroke when at the time indicated he was the victim of the second one which affects the left side. To add to his affliction Mr. Yetter is also a sufferer from liver trouble.

COURT NOTES.

At the close of our report of court proceedings for last week some cases had not been disposed of, to wit:

Commonwealth vs. Frank M. Isenberg and H. G. Scott, charged with making, allowing and receiving discrimination and distinction in a contract of life insurance between insurance of the same class and equal expectancy of life. This case was compromised by the payment of the costs by defendants and a small sum to the prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs. R. M. Blatt, Miles Endres and William Lucas, supervisors of Henderson township, neglecting and refusing to keep in repair a public road. The supervisors plead guilty and were sentenced to pay the costs. The supervisors then resigned and George W. Hetrick, Victor David and Harry O. Speck were appointed to fill the vacancy.

A rule was granted on A. L. Whitsel to appear at argument court to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court.

Only one civil case was heard last week: W. F. Frederick for use of W. F. Frederick Music Company vs. E. S. Gibboney. This was an action to recover the price of a piano sold to the desendant on a lease. It appeared the Music Company had recovered the piano and several payments on it and the Court directed a verdict for the defendant.

The following Orphans' Court business was also passed upon last week:

Personal property of Irvin K. Brumbaugh taken by his widow, Belle Brumbaugh, confirmed absolutely.

Personal property of Benjamin Davis taken by his widow, Elizabeth Davis, confirmed absolutely.

Personal property of Isaiah Madden taken by his widow, Mary Madden, confirmed absolutely.

Personal property of Luther C. Chilcote taken by his widow, Iva Chilcote, confirmed absolutely.

Real Estate and Personal property of Michael Umholtz taken by his widow, Susan Umholtz, confirmed absolutely.

Personal property of Alfred Bard taken by his widow, Matilda E., confirmed absolutely.

Personal property of C. H. Drake taken by his widow, Della Drake, confirmed absolutely.

Personal property of Samuel Rupert taken by his widow, Rachel Rupert, confirmed absolutely.

Personal property of James A. Doyle taken by his widow, Emma R. Doyle, confirmed absolutely.

Personal property of George W. Reed taken by his widow, Lucinda Reed, confirmed absolutely.

Report of Thos. F. Bailey auditor to make distribution of the estate of Lydia Bumgardner, late of Cass township, confirmed nisi.

Supplemental report of Howard L. Henderson, auditor to make distribution of estate of David Grove, late of Orbisonia borough. Confirmed nisi.

Report of David H. Myers, auditor to make distribution of the estate of Geo. W Price, late of Clay township, confirmed nisi.

Samuel I. Spyker, guardian of the minor children of Edward Brown, late of the borough of Huntingdon, authorized to renew his bond in the sum of one thousand dollars.

In writ of partition of the real estate of Caleb Brown, late of Springfield township, leave granted to correct error in name of township in petition.

Order to sell the real estate of Joshua Gosnell, late of Cass township, for payment of debts, confirmed nisi.

Order to sell real estate of Mary Ann Sharrer late of Smithfield township, deceased, for payment of debts confirmed nisi.

John C. Dunkle, executor of Louisa E. Hawn, deceased, granted leave to sell real estate of said decedent according to direction of her will.

Union Trust Co., guardian of Jennie K. Buffington and Paul Kephart, minor children of John C. Kephart, late of Harrisburg, authorized to join in deed and convey wards' interest in land described in petition, to Thomas H. Kyper.

Citation awarded on executors of Samuel Sharrar to file an account.

Citation awarded on H. H. Sharrar, executor of Caroline Sharrar, late of Shirley township, deceased, to file an account.

Return of sale of estate of Shadrack Chaney, late of Barree township, de-

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FINE START MADE

Opening of the Republican Campaign in Pennsylvania Memorable Affair

NO SIGN OF FRICTION THERE

Senator Penrose, Assured of His Reelection, Has Time to Do Much for the Party—Mr. Sherman, Vice Presidential Candidate, Utters Words of Wisdom.

The formal opening of the Republican campaign in Pennsylvania that took place at Wilkes-Barre last week was marked by a glowing enthusiasm that indicated beyond all question a successful culmination to the fight so auspiciously inaugurated. There was no hysteria about the affair. There was no playing to the galleries and there were no efforts made to excite prejudice or provoke discontent. In the place of all that sort of thing there was a show of political force which was inspiring to the people of the entire state, and there were speakers and speeches which appealed to reason and common sense. There was no tendency to contest with the leather-lunged spellbinders whose only interest in this campaign is in the possibility of securing some office regardless of all consequences to the country at large. The speeches were made by eloquent Republicans who are now and have been for years conspicuous in the affairs of this great nation; by men who have accomplished something for their country—superior men who recognize and realize that Republican success is the best possible guarantee that can be given for national prosperity.

The State League of Republican clubs gathered at Wilkes-Barre in its regular annual convention. The fact that there was a healthy contest on for the presidency of the organization summoned to this gathering the brains and brawn of the Republican party from every section of the Commonwealth. In itself this club convention would have made a forceful and commanding gathering, but that was not sufficient, and James S. Sherman, the Republican candidate for the vice presidency; the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, congressman from Cincinnati and son-in-law of President Roosevelt, and the Hon. Boies Penrose, senior United States senator from this state, put in an appearance at this convention just when the party enthusiasm was at flood tide, and the result was indeed remarkable, one certain to make the occasion a memorable one in the annals of politics in this Commonwealth for many years to come.

It was the first occasion in a long time when the Republicans of this state had gathered in vast numbers without even the slightest show of factional strife. Republicans of high and low degree, if there really are any Republicans of low degree, were there to advance the cause of their party and to promote the best interests of their country, and joining as they did in one mighty effort, the people of the whole nation must have heard with profound interest and concern the deliberate and superior manner in which the Keystone State Repblicans placed themselves fairly and squarely on record for the success of the Republican party in the state and nation. What the league of clubs did in a political way while at Wilkes-Barre would no doubt have met all political requirements, but what Mr. Sherman, Mr. Longworth and Senator Penrose did added immensely to the importance of the great meeting and must of necessity be of prime value to the presidential contest throughout the length and breadth of the country.

One of the certain developments at the Wilkes-Barre meeting was the rather pleasing fact that Senator Penrose is practically certain of being reelected to the Senate without any opposition whatever by the legislature that meets next January. The allaying of factional strife in this state has worked immeasurable good to the Commonwealth, for it has permitted Senator Penrose to look after the vast duties of his office without being annoyed by the matters that formerly distracted. Without having to keep a searchlight in constant operation to disclose and uncover hidden foes within his own party he is enabled, as he has been doing of late, to give the full benefit of his political sagacity and charming personality to the whole Republican party.

With his own re-election assured, Senator Penrose is now giving and will continue to give three days of each week during the balance of the campaign to helping along the national fight in New York, Maryland, West Virginia and other states which have been placed in his charge by those most concerned for the election of Mr. Taft as president. It has recently become common knowledge that a strong effort was made by Mr. Taft and his friends to have Senator Penrose accept the chairmanship of the Republican national committee, and that Senator Penrose declined the honor only because of his recent serious illness. Senator Penrose was fearful that the great amount of work attaching to the chairmanship might overtax his strength when he was not in perfect physical shape to assume the burden.

The casual reader cannot but be impressed with the dignified and thoughtful speeches delivered by Mr. Sherman, Mr. Longworth and Senator Penrose at the Wilkes-Barre meeting. How gracious and sensible they sound when compared with the ravings and rantings of Candidate Bryan and his office-hunting crew. After establishing to the satisfaction of his hearers that at the present time Democracy means nothing more nor less than Bryanism, Mr. Sherman among other things said:

"With wealth and population increased, the volume of business enlarged, the wage scale advanced, more and better homes, a greater supply of the comforts of life, more ample provision for education, more of life's luxuries, more of brightness and cheer, more of happiness and hope entering in American life, it must indeed be a disordered or distorted brain that scents danger in future Republican administration.

"Those of us who love our country, glory in its progress, rejoice in its prosperity, believe in its ideals, exult in its traditions, recognize that its fullest attainment has resulted from the wisdom and patriotism of Republican leaders, see hope for its progress to even higher attainment in continued Republican dominance and without fear of, but with confidence in, Republican success in November, will continue our labor in Republican ranks."

There is no howling out of wildcat theories in such utterances as those of Mr. Sherman. There is no dodging of issues in that kind of talk, no playing to prejudice, no fitting of the speech to the locality.

After discussing in a logical and deliberate way the tariff and financial issues involved in this campaign, Senator Penrose, speaking of the necessary remedies to be applied to the existing situation, said:

"Surely this important work can better be entrusted to the party having it in hand, possessing as it does a record for the maintenance of the national credit and for all our best financial legislation, including the establishment of the gold standard, rather than to the Democratic party, which from the time of Andrew Jackson down to Bryan has done little or nothing in the way of constructive legislation, which destroyed the national bank without making any provision in its place, which has opposed resumption and favored greenbacks, advocated free silver and made their great issue upon bimetallism, and which now, in the present campaign, advocates a despotic, arbitrary, government-controlled emergency currency rather than an automatic system, self-regulated by the needs of business and under the control and protection not so much of the government as of the business people of the country, under proper general restrictions. With tariff tinkering and unsafe financial legislation ruin confronts us. With the tariff revised and maintained intact in principle and the currency provided for by wise legislation under Republican auspices, we will have a return immediately of the prosperity demanded by the great mass of the American people at this time."

Turning on the light in the calm, steady, determined way it was done at Wilkes-Barre last week exposed Bryanism and the Bryan party in its awful nakedness. Such meetings are terribly severe on the leather-lunged gentry.

Authority of the Master.

The master of a subordinate Pomona, state or national grange is clothed with great authority within the jurisdiction of these various positions, says National Master Bachelder. Although we have laws and regulations governing action in many matters which the master has no power to suspend or set aside, there are questions arising constantly which the master must rule upon not specifically covered by the law. Such questions must be ruled upon first by the master of the grange in which they arise, subject to higher authority. This allows the master a broad field for the exercise of judgment. It, in fact, gives him great authority, but no more than he should have to balance the responsibility of this position.

Chafin Needs an Ark.

"Never since the flood has water reached such a high tide as at present," says the dry candidate for president. Looks as if he might be swept away in the freshet.

Fortune and A Castaway.

By Marshall Cromwell.

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Most of the passengers were at luncheon, for the steamer was still in the channel, and the choppy waves had small effect on the huge bulk of the liner.

Even when the channel should be passed and the heavy swell of the Atlantic should be encountered there would be little motion and few ill, but today every seat was taken. Mason Hawley, coming late purposely, scanned the crowd eagerly, then sank into his seat, his face clouded by disappointment.

Hawley, despite a fund of commercial common sense that had enabled him to score a business success, was superstitious in many ways. He had been a guest on a houseboat just before sailing, and a wet day had been beguiled with fortune telling and similar devices of the rain imprisoned.

The seer had been a young woman whose brunette beauty seemed to sustain her statement that the blood of the Zingari flowed in her veins.

Adroit guessing, supplemented by positive knowledge in the form of hints from the host, had enabled her to read accurately Hawley's past, so when she had reached the future he had listened open eared and believing while she predicted that on the homeward voyage he would meet his fate.

"She will be on the steamer," the girl had predicted. "You will become engaged before the steamer reaches port, and you will live happy ever after."

His reason for taking a vacation had been Betty Lippincott's treatment. After a lively pursuit all season Miss Lippincott had withdrawn the favor she had shown Hawley and had become engaged to Dudley Hodge, who had come upon the scene only a few weeks before.

Hawley had taken his rejection very much to heart and had come abroad to

"THERE'S A SMALL BOAT OUT THERE!" HE CRIED.

seek forgetfulness, with such small success that he welcomed the time of his return. At home he could at least see Betty, and he derived a mournful pleasure from that anticipation.

Now the words of the seeress brought him new hope. She had predicted that he would meet his fate on the steamer and "live happy ever after." He knew that he could not be happy except with Betty, and of course that meant that Betty would be on the homeward bound ship.

But Betty's name was not to be found on the passenger lists, nor was Betty's pretty self to be found in the dining saloon, and Hawley regarded discontentedly the usual crowd of homegoing schoolteachers and tourists who at that season were in the majority.

There were half a dozen pretty girls, girls above the average in good looks, but Hawley told himself miserably that no one who had loved Betty could ever love one of these commonplace persons.

That they were far from commonplace he could not appreciate, and he regarded with dull wonder the numerous steamer flirtations that sprang up overnight.

After that one quick scrutiny at the luncheon table he had not looked at a single woman with interest, though many of them were well worth looking at, and he asked himself with dull insistence which of these tiresome persons was written on the cards as his fate.

As the days passed and the steamer neared the home port this wonder increased to anxiety. It never occurred to Hawley to ascribe the "fortune" to the jokings or gaieties of the black-eyed girl. She was of the Zingari, and the blood of prophecy flowed in her veins.

When they had spoken the lightship and there were signs of home Hawley grew worried. He did not question the workings of fate, but he knew that only an accident would precipitate an engagement now. By the following day they should be in port, and there was no time for a conventional wooing.

He stayed on deck long after the lights were extinguished. He had made friends with the officers, and now he climbed to the bridge to share the watch.

For more than an hour he followed the faint sheen of the stars on the black green sea as the vessel plowed its way through the heavy swell.

"Must have been a heavy storm hereabout lately," commented the officer. "This ground swell argues a big blow. It must have passed to the southward, as we got none of it."

"Looks like"— began Hawley. Then he paused and gripped the officer's arm.

"There's a small boat out there," he cried, "and they are waving a signal of distress."

"Two women in a sailboat with the sail torn to rags," commented the sailor, who was more used to looking into the night. "I'm sorry we saw them, because now we'll have to stop. It will cut an hour from our record."

Hawley gasped at the frank admission and wondered if the officer would have seen the boat had there been no passengers on deck.

As it was the bridge telegraph sent its signal to the engine room, and presently the thud that for six days had sounded with steady monotony was stilled, and the huge bulk slid through the water.

Then the engines turned again as a signal was sent and the slight headway was checked as the ship came even with the catboat, which seemed tinier than ever in comparison with the racing liner.

A sailor slipped down a rope and made it fast to the small craft. Then a second rope was lowered with a noose in the end, and presently the castaways were hoisted to the deck.

The first was an elderly woman who sank into a faint as soon as she reached the solid deck. Her younger companion showed more courage, for she did not faint—only breathed a little sigh of relief.

Then she looked about her, and as the light from one of the deck lanterns fell upon her face Hawley sprang forward to gather Miss Lippincott in his arms.

For an instant she lay passive, then she gently disengaged herself, and two red spots burned in her cheeks as she turned to thank the rescuers.

"We went for a sail and a storm caught us and blew us out to sea," she explained. "The squall took our sail, and I think this prevented our being capsized, but we had only one bottle of water and a few sandwiches. We drank the last of the water hours ago."

One of the quartermasters hurried off for water, and presently it was arranged that Hawley should surrender his room to the two women since all of the staterooms were occupied. He spent the night in a deck chair.

As Betty had given her right hand in good night greeting he had noticed that the left lacked the diamond which she had worn when he went away, and on that slight foundation he built wondrous air castles through the long, sweet summer night.

Betty did not appear until nearly noon, but when she came she verified his hope. She had become engaged to Hodge because she had been told that Hawley was to announce his engagement to a girl not of their set and she had not wished to seem deserted for another. She had later found that the story had been a ruse of Hodge's and had broken the engagement.

When they made their landing and Hawley had seen Betty to a hotel he hurried to a cable office and sent a message.

"Your skill is wonderful. Just landed and am engaged as you prophesied," read Lady Muriel d'Arcy, knitting the heavy brows that shaded flashing black eyes. "I wonder who this Hawley is!"

"He is the chap who was with the Goodingtons," reminded her companion. "Don't you remember? You told his fortune and said that he would be engaged before he left the boat. He was going back to the States."

Lady Muriel laughed.

"That rich American," she said lightly. "I remember now. Clara Vassilington was to have gone over on the same boat, and I thought it might be a good chance for her to make the rich marriage the poor child has been seeking ever since she was presented."

"And some one else captured the prize," laughed the man. "I hope that they will be happy."

"They will be," affirmed Lady Muriel positively.

And this also came true.

A Horse Trade.

A prominent English landlord was one day riding across a common adjacent to his preserves when he overtook one of his tenants, who was also mounted. After the usual salutations they rode on in silence for some minutes, when the tenant slightly spurred his horse, a balky animal, whereupon it dropped to its knees.

"What's the matter with your horse?" asked his lordship. The embarrassed tenant remarked by way of explanation that his steed always acted that way when there was game to be found.

A moment later, to the tenant's satisfaction and surprise, a frightened hare jumped out of some bushes near by.

This so impressed the landlord that he at once drove a bargain by which he secured the tenant's barebacked beast in exchange for his own fine mount, perfectly saddled. With much agility the tenant leaped to his new horse, and all went well until they came to a small stream, whereat the landlord's new nag immediately balked. A drive home with the spurs brought it again to its knees.

"Hello! What's up now? There's no game here," said his lordship.

"True, my lord," was the ready reply, "but I forgot to tell you 'ee's as good for fish as 'ee is for game."

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y., Press Correspondent New York State Grange

FINANCIAL BENEFITS.

Do We Give Them Too Much Prominence In Selecting Members?

[Special Correspondence.]

Should we give the financial benefit to be derived from grange membership more prominence than we do at the present time, or should we give it less? is a question which no doubt would be answered in more than one way, depending somewhat on one's observation and experience. With a very large number of people it is of the first importance to them to understand that they are to be benefited in a financial way in order to induce them to become interested enough to seek membership in the grange.

However, very many people who join the grange from a purely mercenary motive become so interested in the social and educational features of the Order that they wonder how they lived so long without these advantages and are not only willing but anxious to put their shoulders to the wheel and help to keep things moving. Such people would retain their membership even though all financial benefits were eliminated, but if it had not been for the hope of financial gain to start with we should never have had the opportunity to enlighten them as to the best and most important object of grange membership.

The grange being so much more popular than twenty or even ten years ago, it is not as necessary to put the financial benefits foremost to every one we desire to have become a member as formerly, but at the same time the grange makes more rapid strides in sections having a good, strong cooperative insurance company which requires grange membership to be eligible to receive the benefits of insurance. In proof of this assertion we have but to call attention to sections in this state where granges once strong and prosperous have become dormant because the grange insurance companies in an unguarded moment opened wide their doors to those outside the Order. This alone appears to be positive proof that it is necessary to still keep prominent the hope of financial gain.

It is true there are other financial benefits to be derived from grange membership. Co-operative buying has been a great success in many localities and no doubt has added very materially toward increasing the grange membership. In the declaration of purposes promulgated forty years ago we find that one of the primary objects was to buy and sell together. Of course the end in view was financial gain. People of today are not so very much different from those of forty years ago, and it is necessary to hold out about the same inducements to attract their attention as then.

At the present time our honorable Order has advantages in its favor as against the odds of forty or even twenty years ago. Now it is very popular, and no one, no matter what position he holds, thinks it beneath his dignity to become a member of this great and influential organization, but in the early history of the Order this was not so, and there were some people who became members in order to receive the hoped for financial gain and who seemed fearful that their friends would find out that they had become united with an organization of farmers, but that is all in the past. Today the entire membership is proud to own allegiance to an Order that has made the most rapid growth of any order that has ever existed and one that has been of untold benefit to mankind in general and to the agriculturists in particular. But notwithstanding all this it is still necessary to keep in prominence, and there are financial benefits connected therewith to keep up the strong, healthy growth that we desire.

W. H. VARY.

W. J. BRYAN VS. THE PRESIDENT

Both Are Growing Warm as Campaign Letter Writers.

ANSWERS FLY BACK AND FORTH

Bryan Defends His Knowledge Concerning Governor Haskell's Relations With the Oil Trust and Denounces Mr. Roosevelt For Abusing His Power In Favor of Taft—The President Comes Back In Vigorous Style and Tells What His Administration Did to Curb the Trusts.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 28.—Defending his knowledge of Governor Haskell against the charges which have been brought against him "until the charges can be examined in some court where partisanship does not bias," William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president, gave out for publication his reply to President Roosevelt's recent letter, in response to his telegram on the subject. Mr. Bryan speaks of the election of Mr. Haskell as governor of Oklahoma, and says that "the constitution was adopted and that Governor Haskell was elected in spite of the efforts of your administration and in spite of the speech made in Oklahoma by Mr. Taft." Mr. Bryan then says:

"You say that it was a matter of common notoriety that Mr. Haskell was connected with the Standard Oil company. I have a right to assume that if so serious an objection had existed to Mr. Haskell's election and had been a matter of common notoriety in Ohio, as you say, Judge Taft would have felt it his conscientious duty to warn the people when he spoke in Oklahoma. If he did not have the knowledge, why can it be assumed that I had it? And if he had it, how can you excuse his failure to communicate the information to the people of Oklahoma? If you feel it your patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he is only a member of the national organization, how much more would Mr. Taft have felt it his patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he was aspiring to be the chief executive of a great state?"

Mr. Bryan charges, among other things, that the steel trust, "with your express consent," purchased one of its largest rivals and thus obtained control of more than 50 per cent of the total output. He asks the president if he will insist "that in permitting this you showed less favor to the monopolistic corporations than I do in opposing it."

Mr. Bryan abruptly charges that Governor Hughes, quoted by President Roosevelt as having "riddled the Democratic trust remedy," was himself the beneficiary of the trusts, and cites the campaign contributions to the Hughes election fund two years ago. Among these are J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie and William Nelson Cromwell.

Pursuing this subject further, Mr. Bryan says that as the president quotes Governor Hughes he takes it for granted that Judge Taft has not expressed himself satisfactorily on the trust question.

Mr. Bryan severely condemns the president for misusing the sacred trust and powers vested in him. He says:

"I do not regard it as proper for the president to use his prestige, his influence or his patronage to aid one member of his party as against another who aspires to office, and I regard it as a violation of the obligation that the president owes to the whole people to use an office that belongs to the whole people as a party asset for the advancement of a personal friend and a political protege."

Following this, Bryan turns to ridicule and, speaking of his own aspirations, says:

"I am sanguine enough to believe that if entrusted with power I would be able to make my administration so successful that the members of my party could, without interference from me, select the one most worthy to carry on the work begun by me, so successful that it would not be necessary for me to defend in bulletins or pronunciamentos. I think I could in this way give to the members of the opposite party as well as to members of my own party a 'square deal.'"

Atlantic City Publisher Dies Suddenly

Newark, N. J., Sept. 28. — Carl Voelker, fifty-four years old, editor and publisher of the Freie Presse, of Atlantic City, died here. He came to Newark to attend a dinner given to the Democratic editors of the state by State Chairman Nugent and was seized with a gastric hemorrhage and died in an ambulance while on the way to a hospital.

THE PRESIDENT DENOUNCES BRYAN

Scores Him For Upholding Haskell and Talks of Trusts.

Washington, Sept. 28. -- President Roosevelt made reply to William J. Bryan's telegram in which he maintained that the Democratic party and platform were not getting a "square deal" in the campaign that the president's professions of fair treatment entitled them to. Mr. Roosevelt's reply deals particularly with Mr. Bryan's assertion that the administration has been neither sincere nor effective in the prosecution of trusts. The president says Mr. Bryan has not answered Governor Hughes' speech, referred to in his first letter, and does well in not attempting it. The president then says:

"You say that your platform declares in favor of vigorous enforcement of the law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and that the platform upon which Mr. Taft stands makes no such declaration. It was not necessary. That platform approved the policies of this administration and promised to continue them; and here, as usual, I have only to compare your words with the deeds of the administration and of Mr. Taft. You merely promise in your platform that you intend to do just what this administration has actually done and is doing.

Mr. Roosevelt then enumerates the suits brought against large corporations and tells of the administration's efforts to suppress railway abuses. Continuing, he says:

"You say that the trust magnates know their own interests and are supporting Judge Taft. So far as their interests are simply the interests of the business community and especially of the wageworkers, I believe they will support Judge Taft. So far as they have special interests which are to them more important than the general business welfare, I believe they will support you. I base this belief upon what happened in 1896. Your success then would, in my belief, have been a calamity for the country from the standpoint of the welfare of the business men, farmers and workingmen just as, in my belief, your success now would be a calamity to the country, both from the standpoint of business (and especially of the interests of the wage worker) and from the standpoint of morals."

The president then says the steel trust in purchasing one of its largest rivals last fall did so with his knowledge of the transaction, and that no law was broken. Instead, he says the concern was on the verge of failure at the time and would have made the panic much worse had the steel trust not acted as it did.

"You state that Mr. Haskell has voluntarily resigned from the committee. You speak highly of the public service which he had rendered, and protest against any condemnation of him except such as may come in a court. Out of your own mouth you are condemned. You thereby set up that standard of 'law honesty' which has been the bane of this people in endeavoring to get equity and fair dealing—as they should obtain among high-minded men—from great business corporations, and from individuals like Mr. Haskell. Apparently you disclaim even asking Mr. Haskell to retire from the position in which you placed him, so that he retires of his own free will; and you utter no word of condemnation of his gross offenses against public decency and honesty. On the contrary, you strive to make it appear that his misconduct in reference to the Standard Oil company is all of which he is accused, whereas, shameless though this particular act of his is, it is no worse than countless others in his career.

"The national government, obeying both the law and the principles of sound morality, discriminated neither for nor against the Standard Oil company or its rivals. Governor Haskell, against the law and against every principle of honesty and fair dealing, discriminated in favor of the Standard Oil corporation. Failure to see the distinction between the two cases indicates moral rather than mental obtuseness.

"I believe in radical reform; and the movement for such reform can be successful only if it frowns on the demagogue as it does on the corruptionist; if it shows itself as far removed from government by a mob as from government by a plutocracy. Of all corruption, the most far-reaching for evil is that which hides itself behind the mask of furious demagogy, seeking to arouse and to pander to the basest passions of mankind. No better exemplification of this type of corruption could be found than in the case of Mr. Haskell.

"You have uttered no word of condemnation of Haskellism, as we thus see it. That you have consciously sought to bring it about, I do not believe. That it was the natural result of the effort to apply in practice your teachings, I have no question."

SCHOOLBOY KILLS SELF

Lad Commits Suicide in Presence of Schoolgirl Sweetheart.

HE DIED IN HER ARMS

Every Third Death of Workmen Due to Consumption — Haskell Resigns As Treasurer Democratic Campaign Fund—Dupont Quits As Head of Republican Speakers' Bureau — Thirteen Killed In Explosion On French Warship—Captured a Live Sea Cow. Train Wrecked In Snowstorm.

Horace J. Rea, fifteen years of age, committed suicide in Philadelphia by shooting himself in the presence of Florence Marshall, fifteen years of age, his schoolgirl sweetheart, because he had been forbidden paying attention to her to the neglect of his studies.

The children went to the same public school near their home in the northern section of the city, and the boy regularly escorted the girl to and from school. So serious was he in his attentions that his family chided him. They told him he was too young to pay such marked attention to the girl and forbade him going to her house. The boy insisted that he loved the girl and could not exist without her. He remained away from school Friday afternoon, and after Florence returned to her home he went to her house. He bade her goodby, and after telling her that he could not live without her and intended to end it all, drew a revolver and attempted to shoot himself through the heart. The revolver failed to explode, and the girl struggled to keep him from injuring himself. He managed to readjust the revolver, and as the girl struggled to get the pistol he shot himself in the breast. The girl, who was alone in the house save for younger children, helped him to the kitchen sink, where he died in her arms.

Hearst Reads More Oil Letters.

William R. Hearst, while he was addressing the New York state convention of the Independence League party, as the New York state branch of the national Independence party is officially known, renewed his attack upon members of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and produced another batch of letters, which he said were written by or to John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil company.

One of the letters was addressed to United States Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina, and there was also a letter from former Senator McLaurin to Mr. Archbold, in which the writer declared he could "beat Tillman if properly and generously supported."

Mr. Hearst read also a letter from Representative Joseph C. Sibley to Mr. Archbold, and a letter from Mr. Archbold to a "Rep. senator," whose name did not appear. Mr. Hearst also read a letter from John P. Elkin, now a justice of the Pennsylvania supreme court, then (in 1904) a candidate for election to that office, to Mr. Archbold begging for support for the regular Republican ticket in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, against an independent movement.

Renewing his assault upon Governor Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, the treasurer of the Democratic national committee, Mr. Hearst declared that not only was he a "Standard Oil tool and promoter of crooked railways, but was one of the organizers of the steel trust."

He quoted from what he said was a court record of a suit brought by John P. Bailey, Mr. Haskell's law partner in Ohio, against the Illinois Steel company and the Federal Steel company, for services rendered by Mr. Haskell as attorney "and organizer."

Resigns As Democratic Treasurer.

Governor Charles N. Haskell, of Oklahoma, resigned as treasurer of the Democratic national committee. His resignation was announced by himself three hours after his arrival in Chicago from Guthrie, Okla., and after he had conferred with officers of the Democratic national headquarters. In giving out his decision, Mr. Haskell, in response to a question, declared he did not desire to be responsible for any embarrassment which might result to the Democratic party by retaining the office of treasurer. That his resignation is the direct result of the charges made against him by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt, Mr. Haskell also admitted. At the same time he did not by his resignation intend to admit that any of the charges were true.

Captured a Live Sea Cow.

A live sea cow or manatee, weighing 1500 pounds, was hauled ashore at Ocean View, near Norfolk, Va., in a seine. The fishermen succeeded in getting it alive into a pen, where it is being kept as a curiosity. It is said to be of the species found off the coast of Florida.

Forest Fire Loss of $300,000.

Reports received from Ashtola, near Johnstown, Pa., where a forest fire has been raging for several days, are to the effect that the fire is now under control. At Ashtola 10,000,000 feet of logs were consumed, and at Arrow nearby, 6,000,000 feet were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $300,000.

Ravages of White Plague.

"Every third death during the period of working life is caused by pulmonary tuberculosis; every workman who becomes incapacitated must ascribe his condition to tuberculosis," declares Dr. Gotthold Pannwitz, of Berlin, one of the world famous authorities on the "white plague," in an address on "Social Life and Tuberculosis" before the Hospital Association of Philadelphia. The meeting was preliminary to the opening of the International conference on Tuberculosis, of which Dr. Pannwitz is secretary-general.

In beginning his address, Dr. Pannwitz pointed out the dangers that come to mankind through intimate contact in the modern civilization, and showed how the influence of one individual upon another had become enormously magnified through the close modern relation, both in the pursuit of pleasure and in the necessity of earning a living. "Neither the consumer nor the pleasure-seeker can escape the influence of his fellow-men," declared the speaker, "and whether he is enjoying a well-earned rest in his private apartments or seeking enjoyment and relaxation in restaurants or hotels, at social gatherings, in concert halls, or at the theatre, everywhere the effects of social life make themselves felt. Though the rich man store up money and what money represents and imagine that others are working for him and that he is independent of the rest of the world, in the last analysis he does not escape the common fate. His after-dinner cigar has been rolled by another's hand, who may be diseased and thus may have been the means of introducing the danger of death into his house along with his choice cigar. Man is never entirely free and independent. He cannot escape certain points of contact with his neighbors.

"In the present state of our development, tuberculosis must be placed in the front rank among the dangerous accessory phenomena of social life. At the end of the twentieth century it stamps its mark on our entire social existence. It has become in our age the social disease."

In the fight against the death-dealing disease, Dr. Pannwitz advocated compulsory insurance in some form for the protection of orkingmen and their families, declaring that such a system "not only provides the means of cure to the individual when attacked by disease, but assures support for his family during the time of disability."

Thirteen Killed On French Warship.

During gunnery drill off Toulon, one of the big turret guns on the French armored cruiser Latauche Treville exploded, completely wrecking the after turret and killing outright the entire gun crew of thirteen. A number of men were seriously injured, some of them probably fatally. The drill had been proceeding for a considerable time, when without warning the whole turret seemed to blow out. Dismembered bodies were thrown in all directions and several of them were hurled into the sea through the great breach caused by the explosion.

The spectacle was horrible, the dead and wounded, together with shattered arms and legs, littering the decks. A call to quarters was sounded, and as speedily as possible the wounded were cared for.

The gun that exploded was of 7.6 inches bore, of which the cruiser carried two. Happening so soon after the accident on the Couronne, the explosion has caused a sensation in naval circles and doubtless will lead to a most rigid investigation.

Train Wrecked In Snowstorm.

Plowing through a snowstorm eastward bound, a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train running over the Northern Pacific railroad, crashed head-on into a freight train at Young's Point, near Livingston, Mont., where the two trains were to pass each other, and in the demolition that resulted a score of lives were crushed out and a score of persons were injured, several probably fatally. The freight flagman gailed to signal the passenger intime to prevent the collision it is said because of the blinding snow.

Colonel Dupont Has Resigned.

Following many rumors on the subject which were afloat in New York city and in Washington, Chairman Hitchcock, of the Republican national committee, has announced that General T. Coleman Dupont, of Delaware, head of the bureau of campaign speakers of the national committee, had resigned as head of that bureau and also as a member of the executive committee of the national committee, and that his resignation had been accepted. His successor has not been named.

Camel Emblem of the Prohibitionists.

Alonzo E. Wilson, the Illinois state chairman of the Prohibition party, has announced that the Prohibitionists have decided to adopt the camel as their emblem, replacing the fountain and the rising sun. Among the reasons for the change, he says, are that the camel is the original water wagon, that it can travel faster than the elephant or the donkey, and that it always has a hump on itself.

It is curious how a lot of talk against vice is supposed to be an encouragement to virtue.

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STONY POINT.

Miss Oma Dell was a Sunday v'sitor at R. W. Querry's.

D. H. Heck is p'astering J. Coy Coder's house at Calvin this week.

Miss Verna Querry is visiting relatives and friends at Three Springs this week.

Mrs. Mary Querry is visiting at the home of Isaac Miller, in Altoona, this week.

E. S. Chilcote and wife, of Altoona, were recent visitors at the home of Albert M. Dell.

J. D. Querry has had a new steel roof put on his wagon shed. G. D. Lynn did the work.

Miss Lizzie Kauffman, of Mapleton, vitited at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Frank Quarry, on Saturday last.

We noticed in the Beech Run items of last week that the Pioneer Sunday school of Stony Point had breathed its last. This is not the case. The Sunday school has closed as has been customary every fall since the writer has been in this va'ley. When the day shool opens for the winter it i not thought advisable to continue the Sunday school on account of the great distance some of the scholars have to travel. Notwithstanding the many obstacles to overcome, this Sunday school closed one of the most successful terms ever held in this community and those taking part in it deserve credit for doing right as God gave them to see the right.

A Gala Day at the Foster Home in Smith Valley.

The first glimpse of something grand was made manifest at the home of A. R. Foster on Tuesday of last week, where some seventy invited guests assembled to remind Abram of his 60th birthday. Early in the morning he was lured from his home. This part was well planned and worked like a charm, everything bearing evidence that the party would be the head and ears of all the parties held this season. His five stalwart sons, with their handsome wives, had all brought top-filled baskets, while Mrs. Foster and her only daughter, who never dream of rest except when asleep, had prepared a plenty to feed a multitude, while each friend and neighbor also brought their welcome load of dainties. All this was quietly going on while Abram was making his grand circuit to Huntingdon and back. On his return he met us with that smile which never wears off and we found his friendship pure as gold. Dinner was now waiting and some thirty sallied off to the dining room. Would just like to comment on a few eatables which found their way to our throats, but find this article will grow too lengthy, but we found everything from Indian summer to pumpkin pie. The season is early yet for spare ribs, but had Mr. Foster not been delayed in the thrashing, we would no doubt have had buckwheat cakes. While this social gathering was not made for greed, yet many of the guests brought costly and useful presents. Would like to descent to particular and mention all our names but then we might miss some and this would cause envy. We are hopeful of writing nothing which would mar any one's friendship, so we will ring this old custom out. Just as the sun was hiding behind the autumn tinted top of Sidling hill we separated wending our several ways homeward and all wishing that Mr. and Mrs. Foster may yet live to see many winters' snow fall deep upon their Smith valley roof.

ONE OF THEM.

Head Cheese.

Take a pig's head (upper parts only, using the lower halves for roasting) thoroughly clean, and let he in salt water over night. Put on to boil in plenty of water, and boil until the meat drops from the bones. Strain the liquor it was boiled in, and set away to cool. When cold, remove the fat, when the liquor will be ready to add to the meat, which must be looked over carefully, to remove any small bits of bone, and chopped very fine. Season to taste with salt, pepper and sage. Put on again to boil for about five minutes. Then pour into dishes and set away to cool. If sage is not liked, add any flavoring desired.—*October Woman' s Home Companion*

Sayler Reunion.

To be held on Saturday October 10th, at Miles Saylor's, one mile from Calvin P. O. and one-fourth of a mile from the Baptist church. Everybody is cordially invited. Bring your basket.

Cou t No es.

Continued from first page

ceased, confirmed nisi.

E. E. Enyeart appointed Trustee of estate of John W. Houck, to succeed Hon. W. H. Benson.

Jane Smith and J. L. Hetrick, executors of the estate of John P. Smith, late of Union township, deceased, authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

H. D. Taylor appointed Trustee to receive and disburse funds of estate of Abram Gutshall, late of Springfield township deceased.

Court adjourned at 2.30 o'clock Wednesday.

A special session of court was held by the Associate Judges Friday morning for the presentation of a petition to divide Tod township into two or more election districts, making for one that part of said township which lies on the north end of Rocky Ridge including Cole's valley and the west side of Rocky Ridge along road from Cassville to Cooks station. F. S. Brewster, surveyor, W. H. Lightner and B. Frank Godard were appointed commissioners to inquire into the expediency of making division as prayed for.

SECOND WEEK.

Court convened Monday afternoon of this week, President Judge Joseph M. Woods and his associates Harris Richardardson and W. E. Lightner on the bench

Daniel Roland, William Houtz and John Yenter were excused as jurymen.

John C. Chaplin was sworn in as Constable for West township and L. C Westbrook for Smithfield township.

Joe Andy, who plead guilty last week to the charge of selling liquor without license was sentenced to pay cost, a fine of $500 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

Dr. W. T. Browning, administrator of Mary E. Cox, late of Orbisonia, deceased, granted leave to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

Continuance of the order to sell the real estate of Jonas J. Beed, late of Liberty township, Bedford county, deceased.

Petition of Harriet Wood, administratrix of G. Dorsey Wood, late of the borough of Mapleton, deceased, to sell rea estate for the payment of debts.

Report of W. M. Henderson, auditor to hear and determine exceptions, and make distribution of funds in hands of Isaac Taylor, trustee of the estate of Mary Jane Ashman, on the eighth account of said trustee.

Petition of Lillian Foust, guardian of Byron Krumrine, for an order of court authorizing her to pay certain expenses out of the corpus f the ward's estate.

Second and final account of D. M. Kelley, guardian of Mrs. Eliza Flasher, now deceased, confirmed nisi,

Petition of Susan Allison, widow of Calvin Allison, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased, to confirm the appraisement of the estate of said decedent under the provisions of the act of 1865.

In re. John Utz vz. G. W. Bower petition to stay writ of fiera facias heard and writ stayed; lien of levy to remain.

The prothonatory of the court directed to procure, at the expense of Huntingdon county, a book to be entitled "Surplus Bond Record" as required by the Act of May 8, 1895.

Rule granted on Edward Jordon and Frederick A. Warren, doing business as Jordon and Warren, to show cause why they should not give security for payment of costs.

In Columbus Marble Quarrying Co. vs. B. F. Douglas, the court ordered that unless security is entered within fifteen days, judgment to be entered for defendant.

Report of viewers to view and vacate certain portions of the public road leading from Mill Creek to Allenville and to lay out parts to supply the place of the portions of said road so vacated, confirmed ni si.

Report of viewers to view for road and bridge in Springfield township, confirmed ni si.

Report of reviewers for a proposed public road from Coalmont to Little Valley, Carbon and Tod townships, confirmed ni si.

H. H. Swope, surveyor, J. Warren Ingram and Miles Henderson appointed to view and report on the vacation of a road in West township alleged to be useless and inconvenient.

The first case called was Dick N. Moore, doing business as The Columbus Food Co. vs. John M. Bush. The above named company entered into a contract with J. M. Bush to sell certain medicine of the said company, making him their sole agent in the county. Mr. Bush on attempting to sell said medicine found that other agencies had been established by the above named Co., for the sale of this same medicine whereupon he declined further to act as agent and offered to return to the company the goods on hand. This, the company refused to accept, and brought suit to recover the price of the medicine delivered to Mr. Bush. The jury rendered a verdict for defendant.

The case an trial this morning is that of Rev. A. D. Potts vs. Clark Grazier, involving the question whether a certain automobile purchased by the plaintiff was what the defendant represented it to be.

Our State Help on the Convention Program.

The Sunday School workers of Huntingdon and Huntingdon county may well congratulate themselves on the prospect of having furnished to them such able workers as Miss Emma C. Lincoln and Dr. Frank W. Lange, of Philadelphia, upon the occasion of the County Convention, to be held in the First M. E. church on October 8th and 9th. Miss Lincoln has been State Superintendent of Primary and Junior work for several years and is considered one of the best in the field along these lines of work. Dr. Lange has been doing a great work as Field Secretary of the Philadelphia County Sabbath School Association, and besides has shown himself to be an efficient convention speaker and worker.

Considering that in addition to these two able speakers we shall have with us Revs. Dise, of Milroy, and Long, of Altoona, and that so much of our best home talent is being utilized, we have reason to expect a rich feast of good things. Of course, most of all, God's help is needed. Let all Christians earnestly pray for His blessing upon the convention. Here is the program:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

1 30. Registration and Social Hour.
2 30. Devotional—Rev. John S. Souser, pastor First M. E. Church, Huntingdon.
2 45. Huntingdon's Greetings—J. W. Harshbarger, Pres. Co. Association.
Geo. W. Fisher, Mayor of Huntingdon.
Response—A. H. Crum, Marklesburg.
3 30. Reports of District Presidents, Appointment of Committees, &c.
4 00, "Principles of Lesson Framing"—Miss Ermina C. Lincoln, Philadelphia.
6 00. Teacher Training Alumni Banquet.

THURSDAY EVENING

7 30. Devotions and Song—Rev. R. P. Daubenspeck, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon.
8 00. Address—Organized Adult Bible Class—Dr. Frank W. Lange, Philadelphia.

FRIDAY MORNING

8 30. Song and Praise—Rev. Wm. L. Armstrong, Pastor M. E. Church, Warriorsmark.
9 00. "The Need of the Hour -Bible School Pastors"—Rev. D. E. Master, Pastor Reformed Church, Huntingdon.
9 30. "A Study of the Pupil"—Miss Lincoln.
10 00. Home Department Work—Rev. B. S. Dise, Milroy, Pa.
10 30. Six Five-Minute Speeches.
11 00. Chalk Talk—Dr. Lange.
11 30, Question Box and General Discussion.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

1 30. Devotional—Rev. Howard Oboldt, Pastor Reformed Church, Alexandria.
2 00. "Teacher Training"—Dr. T. T. Myers, Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.
2 30. "Our Standard"—Miss Lincoln.
3 00. "The S. S. as a Factor in National Integrity"—Hon. W. B. Simpson, Huntingdon.
3 30. Business Session—Report of Co. Sec. and Treas., &c.
4 00. Question Box.

FRIDAY EVENING

7 30. Devotional and Song- Rev. W. C Spayde, Pastor Lutheran Church, Mt. Union.
8 00 Report of Committees.
8 15 Address—"The Temperance Crusade"
—Rev. Walter S. Long, Altoona.

Every Sunday school in the county should send at least two delegates, besides the pastor and the superintendent, If in any school delegates have not yet been elected, don't forget it next Sunday, and then too, remember that all delegates desiring entertainment must notify Mr. H. H. McIlroy, Huntingdon, Pa., not later than Monday, October 5th.

Read All About The Great Founders' Week Celebration.

The 225th anniversary of the city of Philadelphia will be celebrated from October 4th to the 10th. Preparations to make it a great success have been under way for months. It is going to be worth seeing. A great program has been arranged. Every evening Philadelphia's history will be dramatized on Franklin Field. There will be a 200-mile automobile race within the city limits and many other interesting events. The city will be filled with visitors and for the benefit and comfort of many people "The Philadelphia Press" will have a registration and information bureau and will print daily a list of the people from out of town who register. If you are so unfortunate that you cannot attend be sure to read "The Philadelphia press" every day, for it will cover fully the many features of Philadelphia's 225th anniversary.

MARRIED.

HILL—JOHNSON—Sept. 8, 1908, by Rev. E. A. Snook, T. E. Hill, of Wayne township, Mifflin county, and Miss Bertha B. Johnson, of Mt Union.

WEAVER—MILLER—Sept. 20, 1908, by Rev. J. C. Collins, Clarence Weaver and Miss Jennie Miller, both of Rockhill.

HUGHES—WILKINS—Sept. 14, 1908, by Rev J. S. Souser, Samuel R. Hughes, of Coalmont and Miss Catherine J. Wilkins, of Dudley.

RUDY—MILLIKEN—Sept. 15, 1908, by Rev R. H. Stine, Alvin Rudy and Miss Gretta Milliken, both of Huntingdon.

WANTED!

Men to represent us either locally or traveling, in the sale of a full line of easy selling specialties. Apply quick and secure territory.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

STAGE ROUTE.

The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m ; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.

GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept, 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Estate of Samuel H. Pheasant, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel H. Pheasant, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to call and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. C. and G. WM, PHEASANT, Executors
Calvin, Pa., August 27, 1908.—6t

ESTRAY NOTICE. Came to the residence of the undersigned in Hare's valley, Cass township, July 29, 1908, six head of sheep (four ewes and two lambs) with ear marks—end off each and notch under left ear. Owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Entered on Township book August 26, 1908.

W. G. TAYLOR.
Cass Township, Aug. 29, 1908.—4t

FOR SALE—Lady's new solid oak writing desk, will be sold at a sacrifice; for particulars call at the ITEM office.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers are small pills, easy to take, gentle and sure. Sold by G. W. Wright.

For fine box stationery, go to the ITEM office.

A Complete Newspaper

The only modern DAILY and SUNDAY between New York and Chicago, THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE TIMES-Largest Circulation Daily-Largest Circulation Sunday. DIRECT WIRE SERVICE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD-unexcelled in

FINANCIAL
SPORTING
LOCAL
FOREIGN
THEATRICAL
FASHION
MINING
RIVER
AND
RAILROAD NEWS.

Carrying a larger force of writers than any other Pittsburgh Newspaper.

Our plant is always open to visitors for inspection. Come see the workings of an up-to-date newspaper. Presses running from 11:30 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. and from 2:00 A. M. until 5:00 A. M Color Presses run on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

SUBSCRIBE TO-DAY and get the best. See your news dealer or addres

Circulation Department
THE GAZETTE TIMES
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Subscribe for the Item, $1 a year

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extra wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash payment as fast as wood is loaded, F, O. B. cars here. For further information, plerse writh me.

B. F. Baker.
Mapleton Depot, April 15. 1907. 4t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

FOUNDERS' WEEK, PHILAD

From October 4 to 10 Philadelphia will celebrate the 225th Anniversary of the City's founding by a series of remarkable event.

On Monday afternoon 25,000 soldiers, sailors, and mariners will parade. The Police and Fire Departments will parade on Tuesday afternoon, depicting their development from the times.

Wednesday afternoon will witness one of the greatest industrial parades ever seen in this county. Over 109 floats will illustrate the evolution of the City's industries. A great river pageant will be given on Thursday afternoon, in which 500 vessels including United States and foreign warships will participate. Fifteen thousand uniformed Red Men with historical floats will parade in the evening. On Friday the first great historical pageant ever given in American, illustrating by 40 floats and 5000 costumed characters the history of Philadelphia, will be the grand climax of the celebration. The P. O. S, of A. will parade in the evening. Saturday will be devoted to athletics, moter races, and Knights Templar parader. The city will be specially illuminated every night and a musical-historical drama "Philadelphia" will be given every evening on Franklin Field.

Special tickets to Philadelphia will be sold October 2 to 10, good to return until October 12, at reduced rates; mimimum rate $1.00. See Ticket Agent.s

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is recommended as the best thing to use for piles. It is, of course, good for anything where a salve is needed. Beware of imitations. Sold by G. W. Wright.

Kodol will, in a very short time, enable the stomach to do the work it should do, and the work it should do is to digest the food you eat. When the stomach can't do it Kodol does it for it and in the meantime the stomach is getting stronger and able to take up its regular work again. Kodol digests all you eat. It makes the stomach sweet and it is pleasant to take. It is sold here by G. W. Wright.

DIED.

KENNEDY—At his home in Smithfield, September 23, 1908, of kidney and bladder trouble, Alem B. Kennedy, aged 76 years, 11 months and 7 days.

BRUMBAUCH—At Huntingdon, September 22 1908, of paralysis, Mrs. Elizabeth Brumbaugh, widow of the late Henry Brumbaugh, aged 75 years, 7 months and 27 days.

GLOCK—At Mount Union, recently, of typhoid fever, Christian Glock, a native of Blacklog valley.

CASTOR—In an Italian shanty between Newton Hamilton and Mount Union where he was keeping bachelor's hall for several weeks, John Castor, whose home was in Dublin township, aged 63 years.

DONELLY—In Canoe valley, September 23, 1908, after an illness of four weeks, Mrs. Rachel Donelly, widow of John Donelly and a native of Miller township, aged 73 years, 9 months and 28 days.

Many people suffer a great deal from Kidney and Bladder troubles. During the past few years much of this complaint has been made unnecessary by the use of DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder pills. They are antisepetic and are highly recommended for weak back, backache, rheumatic pains, inflammation of the bladder, and all other annoyances due to weak kidneys. They are sold by G. W. Wright.

Notice to Hunters.

We, the following residents of Union township, hereby notify all persons that no hunting will be allowed on our premises without permission.

W. A. Crotsley,	E. S. Chilcott,
N. Q. Wright,	J. C. Wright,
James G. David,	Wm. Miller,
C. M. Glasgow,	O. M. Wright.

"A King in Khaki."

On Sunday, October 4th, the opening chapters of "A King in Khaki," another brilliant and fascinating love story, will begin in "The Philadelphia Press." It is a very interesting story and one that you will like. If you are a lover of good fiction order a copy of "The Sunday Press" from your newsdealer. Be sure you get a copy for October 4th, so you will not miss the opening chapters,

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep., 30, 1903.

The Danger In Water

So much has been written on the use of impure drinking water, and so many epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to this source, that it seems almost needless to utter a warning againt the use of "raw" water, when there is the slightest suspicion that such water may not be absolutely pure. Yet so strong is the force of conservatism and so impatient are many with the seeming overcautiousness of modern sanitary teaching that the warning, and the reasons for it, cannot be to often repeated. If such warning is heeded by only one family, and a visitation of typhoid fever is thereby averted, it will have been well worth while.

The water supply of every large city, taken from a river, a lake, or a number of streams, unless there is a system of sand filtration at the reservoir, is never absolutely safe. A single case of typhoid fever on the banks of the river, or of any small streams which contribute to the supply, may contaminate the water and give rise to other cases lower down on the stream; and the aggregate of pollution in the water may soon render dangerous the city supply to which it contributes.

The course of the underground waterflow is so erratic that the country dweller can never be sure that his well, however securely situated it may seem to be, may not become fouled with seepings from his own or his neighbor's cess-pool.

Typhoid fever, not to mention other diseases which may be spread of the water-supply, is, it should be remembered, a country disease. It seems to be a city disease, but this is only because there are more people in a city, and so the number of cases is larger, and the number attracts attention. In almost every case, the exceptions being so rare that they need not be considered, the infection is brought from the country, either in the water-supply or in the bodies of those who got it while staying in the country by quenching their thirst from "the old oaken bucket" of sentimental fame.

There are, it is true, other means by which the infection is spread—flies, for example, which may carry the germs from the sick-room to the kitchen o dining-room. This is probably the most effective means for the spread of typhoid in military camps. Salads or vegetables, eaten raw, may be contaminated either from water or manure used as fertilizer; and the germs may sometimes be found in oysters fattened at the mouths of rivers or bays into which city sewers discharge. Nevertheless, the most common mode of the spread of typhoid and dysentery is through the medium water; and the wise man will avoid the danger by boiling every drop of water used for drinking and for cooking purposes.

Congress on Tuberculosis Now Assembled.

The International Congress on Tuberculosis now in session in Washington, D C., is attracting almost universal attention. This Congress is of interest not merely to scientists, but also to workers in shops and homes. A special section deals with the social aspects of Tuberculosis, and particular attention will be given to conditions in shops and homes leading to Tuberculosis.

Sunday, October 4th, has been placed at the disposal of Labor Union Workers, and those interested in the campaign against Tuberculosis being conducted by Labor Unions of this country. In order to give notice upon this subject to the Labor Unions of Pennsylvania, the following letter has been sent out by the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis to all organizations in the State.

Gentlemen:—You will doubtless be glad to know that at the International Congress on Tuberculosis now in session at the New National Museum, Washington, D. C., a program of national importance to the members of the Labor Unions has been arranged. The speakers on this occasion, Sunday, October 4th, 2 p. m., will be as follows:

Presiding Officer, John Mitchell, former President United Mine Workers of America; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; Dr. Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor.

The eleven day excursion ticket from Philadelphia to Washington is $6.00. A better rate is granted by the different roads provided parties of 100 are assembled. Details upon this subject may be secured from the District Passenger Agents who will aid in arranging parties.

The Congress, about which you have probably read each day in the newspaper, will be held in this country but once in a lifetime. I can assure you that everything has been done to make the occasion of tremendous significance to those able to attend.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Tuesday, September 22.

Robbers dynamited the safe in the Albion postoffice, near Erie, Pa., and escaped with over $1000 in cash and stamps.

Clarence Richardson, of Ashland, O., shot and killed his sweetheart, Miss Lydia Corbin, at Portsmouth, O., after they had quarreled, and escaped.

John Rowley, nineteen years of age, employed in a paper mill at Tarentum, near Pittsburg, became entangled in the machinery and his body was badly mutilated.

In a fight with ordinary pocket-knives at Hot Springs, Ark., Charles Dunfield, of Pennsylvania, was killed by Sam W. Ray, of Tennessee, as the culmination of a quarrel.

Wednesday, September 23.

The Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical society held its forty-fifth annual session at Harrisburg.

Fearing that he would go insane and have to be confined in an asylum, James Cogan, a clerk in the law office of DeForest & Brother, New York city, committed suicide at Washington by shooting.

John Murray Dowie, aged eighty-three years, father of John Alexander Dowie, the founder of Zion City, and who was repudiated by his son, died at the home of his son's widow, Mrs. Jno Dowie, on White lake, Muskegon county.

Thursday, September 24.

A. Russell Peabody, one of the attorneys who had a leading part in the defense of Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, died suddenly at Babylon, L. I., of pneumonia.

President Roosevelt has commuted the five-year sentence in the Baltimore city jail imposed on William H. White, the bookkeeper and paying teller of the Canton National bank, of Canton, Md., to three years and four months, with allowance for good conduct.

The Egg-O-See Cereal company with headquarters in Chicago and factories in Buffalo, N. Y., and Quincy, Ill., has been placed in the hands of a committee of creditors, the assets being valued by the company at $1,500,000, but the creditors are said to regard them as about equal to the indebtedness.

Friday, September 25.

William R. Payne, a writ server in the sheriff's office at Philadelphia committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

A big motor bus in New York, traveling at a high rate of speed crashed into an electric light post at Forty-fourth street and Fifth avenue and twenty persons were hurt, including many women.

More than 8,000,000 feet of partly finished lumber, piled in the yards of the George W. Barker company and the Jordan Lumber company at Milford, Me., was destroyed by a fire, entailing a loss of $175,000.

Saturday, September 26.

Harmon L. Nissley, president of the Harrisburg, Pa., school board, died suddenly.

Mrs. Eliza Bragg, widow of Major General Braxton Bragg, of the Confederate army, died at New Orleans.

The comptroller of the currency issued a call on national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Sept. 23.

Fire almost totally destroyed the plant of the Schauble Brewing company, at Hudson, N. Y. The loss will be at least $150,000.

Leslie Carter, one time capitalist and president of the South Side Elevated Railroad company, of Chicago, died in Chicago after a prolonged illness.

Monday, September 28.

By a vote of 55 to 45 the Indiana legislature passed a county local option bill.

Charles F. Beck, of Catasauqua, Pa. died suddenly of excitement, due to attending the Allentown fair.

Forty winners of Cecil Rhodes scholarships from all over the country sailed from New York to begin a four years' course a Oxford.

Confederate veterans rendered military honors when the widow of the late General Braxton Bragg was buried beside her husband at Mobile, Ala.

Harry Miller of Manchester, Md. was struck by a passenger train on the Northern Cntral railway, south of York, Pa., and his body was horribly mangled.

Kodol will, without doubt, make your stomach strong and will almost instantly relieve you of all symptoms of indigestion. It will do this because it is made up of all the natural digestive juices of the stomach so combined that it completely digests the food just as the stomach will do it, so you see Kodol can't fail to help you and help you promptly. It's sold here by G. W. Wright.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903 trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entriken	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.50 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	No. 4 P. M.
Mount Union . . Leave	. . .	10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard	. . .	s10 05	s11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills	. . .	f10 17	f11 42	f 4 52
Shirley	. . .	s10 30	s11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia . . . . Arrive	. . .	10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia . . . . Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdale . . Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No. 3. P. M.	No. 7 P. M.
Robertsdale . . . Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s10 30	s 3 25	. . .
*Aughwick	f 9 00	†10 40	f 3 35	. . .
Mount Union Yard	s 9 15	s10 55	s 3 50	. . .
Mount Union . . Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	. . .
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 P M.	SOUTHWARD No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD No. 9. A. M.	NORTHWARD No. 11. P. M.
5 35	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.

*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, Pres't and Gen'l Manager. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

Would You Throw Away $1,000 ?

The man who could save and bank $5 per month and doesn't do it is throwing away $60 per year—the gross earning power of $1,000 at 6 per cent. interest.

Safe investments which annually pay 6 per cent. net are not so plentiful as they used to be.

Why not start an account with us and conserve this "1,000 earning?" You can open an account with a $5 deposit, or even less. Come in and let us talk over the matter.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Mount Union, Pa.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

STORE IS OPEN EVENINGS TILL EIGHT O'CLOCK

A Formal Opening

OF THE

New Fall Stocks the New Dress Goods and Silks, the New Trimmings, Laces, Nets, Bands, the New Skirts, Cloaks and Raincoats.

The Opening will be held Saturday, October 3rd.

RECITALS

Will be given each hour from 2 o'clock till 5 o'clock in the afternoon and from 7 o'clock till 10 o'clock in the evening. By Mr. Frank Edwards with the wonderful NEW VICTOR VICTROLA, and the Newest Edison Machine which plays for four minutes with each record. These are the most wonderful machines ever made.

The Programmes will include selections from Grand Opera by Melba, Tetrazinna, Caruso, Nordica and other famous singers, as well as instrumental selections by the Worlds Famous Orchestras and bands. Seats will be provided.

We have extremely beautiful stocks for the coming season and we want you to see them. Everything will be displayed to the best advantage and we want you to come. Make a note of the date, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS.

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B13z.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.

hone 102. Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

Pocket Ledgers 5c to 25c each at the Item Stationery Department

Reliable Goods At Parker's.

For some days past we have been receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS and SHOES which we bought after learning the needs of our customers. The new dry goods comprise Muslins, Canton Flannels, Outing Flannels, late style prints in Calicoes, Ginghams and Ticking.

OUR NEW SHOES

consist of Black and Tan, both in work and dress shoes, and the quality of leather and workmanship is of the best. The new goods are all seasonable and before making purchases elsewhere we invite you to call and examine our stock and learn prices.

We exchange goods for farm products and invite our farmer friends to trade with us.

A. M. PARKER'S

WHERE YOU GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

Kodol

FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.
RELIEVES SOUR STOMACH, BELCHING, ETC.

Guaranteed To Give Satisfaction or Your Money Back.

If, after using two-thirds of a $1.00 bottle of Kodol, you can honestly say it has not benefited you, we will refund your money. Try Kodol today, on this guarantee. Fill out and sign the following, present it to the dealer at the time of purchase. If it fails to satisfy you, return the bottle containing one-third of the medicine to the dealer from whom you bought it, and we will refund your money.

Town _____ State _____

Sign here _____

CUT THIS OUT

E. C. DeWITT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY WRIGHT & DELL.

THE CHOICEST CIGARS AND TOBACCO

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor

Basement Floor, S. E. Corner Wright Building - - Mapleton, Penna.

TRYING TO HOODWINK NEGROES

Democrats Pursuing Their Usual Double Faced Policy.

Upholding Disfranchisement In the South While Forming Colored Bryan Clubs In West.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Dem.]

General Winfield S. Hancock, who was the Democratic nominee for president in 1880, declared the tariff was principally a "local question"—that is to say, a Pennsylvania Democrat might be a protectionist for protection's sake, while a Democrat in Georgia or in Iowa might hold fast to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. The Massachusetts Democrat might be a free trader without reservation of any kind, while the West Virginia Democrat might be a free trader only with respect to commodities which were not produced by his own state. General Hancock's pronouncement was considered an ingenious evasion of the tariff issue, but it did not produce harmony in the Democratic party, and the general was defeated.

Twenty-eight years have passed since General Hancock defined the tariff as a local question upon which the Democrats of each state were free to act with regard chiefly to local interests. The principle which he then formulated seems to have been adopted by Democrats in the west in respect to the relation of the Democratic party to the negro. Last week the West Virginia Democratic convention embodied in its platform planks demanding certain qualifications for voters, designed to disfranchise many negroes. Their platform also contains a declaration in favor of separate coaches for white and negro passengers on railroads. The West Virginia Democrats not only refuse to hold out the olive branch to the negro and invite him into their fold, but they are determined to limit his political activity by a disfranchising law and to bring him under the operation of a "Jim Crow" law when he travels on the railroads of that state.

What Are the Promises?

Out in Nebraska and in Kansas the Democratic campaign managers are organizing negro voters into Bryan clubs. In Ohio no effort will be spared to secure the support of the negro voters for the Democratic national ticket. What pledges have been given and what inducements have been offered does not appear. But it is a fair inference that the managers have promised to do "something for the negro," perhaps to recognize him in the distribution of offices, if Mr. Bryan should be elected, and also to take such action as the negroes may demand in respect to the reinstatement of the negro battalion dismissed from the army by President Roosevelt for the attack on Brownsville. Last week when the West Virginia Democrats were declaring for a disfranchisement law and for a "Jim Crow" law the Democratic convention in the Twelfth congressional district of Ohio adopted a platform favoring "the enactment of laws which shall accord to all men accused of wrongdoing, whether soldiers or civilians, a fair and impartial trial and an opportunity to be heard before conviction or punishment." This apparently refers to the Brownsville incident. It may also have a broader meaning and a more extended application and may be susceptible of an interpretation which will make southern Democrats open their eyes with amazement and possibly with apprehension.

Race Question "Local Issue?"

There seems to be no ground for reasonable doubt that the Democratic campaign managers in the west, in the effort to secure negro support for their national ticket, are acting upon the principle that the race question is only a "local issue." It is evident that the south does not approve this plan of campaign, but is powerless to check it. The Democracy of the south is in full accord with the position taken by the West Virginia Democrats last week. And yet it is assumed by those who are trying to get negroes to support Mr. Bryan that the south will act in hearty co-operation with the Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois Democrats who are welcoming the negro into free fellowship in the Democratic party and probably promising to annul the decision of President Roosevelt in the Brownsville matter. The theory of western Democrats that the race problem is merely a local issue is calculated to give the south much concern. Many Democrats in that section may question whether it is worth while to elect a Democratic president who may open wide the door of political opportunity to the negro.

No Argument There.

"Have I the right to kill myself?"

"I don't know anything about your right."

"Well, have you the right to kill yourself?"

"That is none of your business."

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny countics, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the firs Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a juge and two inspectors, who shall be chose biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.

ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TAFT'S KINDNESS TO BLIND.

Overrules Washington Monument Regulation For Benefit of the Sightless.

The kind heartedness of Mr. Taft and his sincere, common sense sympathy with the unfortunates in this world has just been brought to the attention of the blind in a peculiar way.

Away up in the top of the Washington monument, where thousands go to behold the beauties of the nation's capital, the Columbia Polytechnic institute, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above conditions of dependence by becoming self sustaining, placed on sale souvenir post cards manufactured by its blind. Some sentimental persons took the view that this was undignified and succeeded in having the superintendent of public buildings and grounds order the cards removed. F. E. Cleaveland, principal of the institute, appealed to Mr. Taft, then secretary of war and within whose jurisdiction came the office of public buildings and grounds. It took only a few words to convince the secretary that the blind should have the benefit of this privilege, and the cards were again placed on sale in the monument.

"For this action," said Principal Cleaveland in discussing the incident, "Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person, particularly the progressive blind, who are striving to help their less fortunate fellows."

ANTI-NEGRO PLANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Jim Crow Plank.

We favor the enactment of a law requiring common carriers engaged in passenger traffic to furnish separate coaches or compartments for white and colored passengers.

Elective Franchise Plank.

Believing that the extension of the elective franchise to a race inferior in intelligence and without preparation for the wise and prudent exercise of a privilege so vital to the maintenance of good government was a mistake if not a crime committed by the Republican party during the reign of passion and prejudice following the civil war for political ends and purposes, we declare that the Democratic party is in favor of so amending the constitution as to preserve the purity of the ballot and the electorate of the state from the evil results from conferring such power and privilege upon those who are unfitted to appreciate its importance, as it affects the stability and preservation of good government.

Read the Signs.

"He was sadly in need of a manicure."

"How do you know?"

"I could see."

"Why, man, he did not remove his gloves!"

"I could tell by his ears."

Looking Back Fifty Years

BY J. U. HICKS

We find by referring to the centennial anniversary of the Presbyterian denomination in this county, that the inauguration of preaching services of that church was brought about in a somewhat peculiar manner. The Rev. B. E. Collins, who had charge of the Shirleysburg charge, came to this vicinity to borrow a shot gun from one of his former parishioners, a Mr. Isaac Miller, from whom he had been accustomed to get the gun when that gentleman lived in his ministerial bailiwick. While making this borrowing jaunt he met Col. John Donaldson who was acting as P. R. R. agent. This was in 1858. The Pennsy Agent happened to be a "blue stocking," as members of this faith are frequently called, and through the influence of Mr. Donaldson an appointment for preaching was made and Mr. Collins filled the appointment, which led to his regularly holding services at this point. Under this pastor's ministration the first church was built by this sect in 1861, mention of which was made in a previous chapter. The Rev. Collins continued to serve this congregation until 1867 when the congregation was organized into a separate charge by application to the Huntingdon Presbytery, and Mr. Collins remained as pastor until 1872, almost fourteen years of service in this vicinity. Following this pastor we note the names of Revs. Prideaux, Williamson and Elliott. The two former gentleman were well advanced in age when supplying this charge, but were acknowledged to be powerful preachers of the word, and are kindly remembered by a host of friends in this community. The next shepherd of this flock was the Rev. David H. Campbell who come to the charge in November of 1884 and remained as pastor until his death in January, 1901, over seventeen years of a pastorate during which time he become endeared to not only his own people, but to the community at large, into whose homes he was ever a welcome visitor, having the happy faculty of making friends with all whom he met. His genial smile and hearty hand-shake and word of cheer was appreciated by one and all. Under the ministrations of this pastor the membership was increased more than double its numbers, and in 1889 the church edifice was enlarged and beautified. Following the death of this pastor we note the Revs. Kohler, Clare, and the present incumbent, the Rev. Edwin A. Snook. These gentlemen are each kindly remembered by their own people and many others not of their particular faith. In connection with the history of this church we noted the date given on which the first Sunday school was held in Mapleton, which was in 1858. It was a union school and Colonel John Donaldson was superintendent. It was not until May of 1863 that the Presbyterian congregation organized a Sunday school of their own.

The Methodist friends who for many years prior to a recent date, changed their pastors more frequently than at present, have a much longer list from which to recall pleasant reminiscences, and we feel sure that many in this community and throughout the scope of the readers of the ITEM will have pleasant thoughts as the names of the good M. E. brethern are perused, and as in memory they recall the pleasant words of cheer as in social intercourse they met, at the bed of a sick loved one or when they ministered at the last loving but sorrowful rites when death took away those who were near and dear, or when life was gay and love's charms caused the wedding bells to make merry, into the homes intent on bringing cheer and comfort. Each in his turn followed out a line of duty.

Prior to this particular band of followers of John Wesley being recognized as an organization Rev. A. M. Barnitz, an itenerant of the Baltimore Conference, who had been appointed to the Huntingdon circuit held services more or less regularly at the Corbin school house at the foot of Sidling Hill, near where John Kilgore now lives. The Huntingdon circuit extended as far as Three Springs. This was in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 Mapleton was made an appointment of the Cassville circuit and at the session of the Baltimore Conference held in March, 1860, Rev. Cambridge Graham was appointed pastor with Rev. Greenly as junior preacher. During one year of Rev. Graham's pastorate, Rev. A. W. Decker was junior preacher. Rev. H. Kelley succeeded Rev. Graham and was in turn, in 1864, succeeded by Rev. John Guss, with Rev. Leskey as junior preacher. In 1866, the Mapleton appointment was detached from Cassville charge and attached to the Mount Union charge, and Rev. Samuel Hartsock was appointed pastor. In 1868, he was succeeded by Rev. James C. Clarke, at which time the Central Pennsylvania Conference was formed from part of the Baltimore Conference. In 1870, Rev. John Moorhead was appointed pastor and in the following year the old Methodist church was built, being dedicated December 3, 1871. In 1873, Rev. Martin Luther Smith was appointed pastor. In 1875, Mapleton and Mill Creek appointments were stricken from Mount Union charge and attached to Huntingdon, with Rev. J S. McMurray and Rev. Jesse R. Akers as preachers. This arrangement continued but one year and in 1876, Mapleton was again attached to the Mount Union charge and so continued until 1892 when Mapleton and Mill Creek were constituted a charge. The various preachers during this period were as follows:

1876—1878, Rev. W. C. Robbins,
1879,—Rev. Henry M. Ash,
1880—1882, Rev. John W. Cleaver,
1883—1885, Rev. Luther F. Smith,
1886—1887, Rev. I. N. Moorhead,
1888—1891, Rev. Crawford L. Benscoter.

Rev. M. L. Smith was the first pastor of the new Mapleton and and Mill Creek charge and none of the various pastors held a more exalted place in the hearts of the Methodist people and the people in general than did this saintly preacher of the gospel. He was succeeded in 1893 by Rev. Frank W. Curry, who is kindly remembered by all, and in 1895, he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Gray, a war-horse of Methodism, whose wide experience in the western frontier work and long service in the pulpit, enabled him to preach sermons of great interest and depth of thought. In 1896, Rev. Henry Treverton became pastor and under this earnest and faithful preacher the new church, a monument to his initial efforts, was projected, the ladies taking the lead in the movement to replace the old structure with a new one. Rev. Treverton's health failed and death ensued just after his pastorate closed. The Christian fortitude with which this good man awaited the end was in itself one of the strongest arguments the writer ever knew in favor of a Christian life and a future beyond the grave. Rev. W. H. Norcross was pastor in 1901, and Rev. C. W. Bryner in 1902. Rev. J. Howard Ake became pastor in March, 1903, and is now serving the congregation for the sixth year.

Special mention could with interest be made of many of the ministers above named, did space permit, but we recall Rev. J. S. McMurray as pastor of the Altoona M. E. church in 1861. Rev. I. N. Moorhead was at that time a youth in the church of which Mr. McMurray was pastor and a personal friend of the writer. Both men in their way had distinctive personal traits which enable all who knew them to readily recall their pastorates. The younger man, while never attaining the prominence of Rev. McMurray as a preacher, was acknowledged to be one of the brightest for his years in the conference. Aside from the work he did in the church he is remembered in connection with the supposed discovery of gold on Jack's mountain. He aided in investigating the matter, having acquired some knowledge of gold bearing quartz and of methods of assaying while traveling in the western states. After filling some of the best pulpits in this conference he was transferred to Utah and died while in charge of a church in Salt Lake City.

A large majority of these ministers have crossed to the great beyond to test the realities of that land whence no traveler returns, the knowledge of which they so faithfully labored to impart to others.

(To be continued)

Photographic post cards of Mapleton scenery in large variety for sale at the Item office. View of Mapleton cemetery, during Memorial services, May 30, 1908, is included in the display. We have other post cards in great profusion at popular prices.

How to Make Milk Safe.

Scientific investigations have proved that milk in a raw state should never be given to children. Those who can not buy pasteurized milk should pasteurize it at home. This can be done by observing these simple directions:

First.—Bring the milk slowly to a boil, and when it reaches the boiling point bottle it instantly, cork tightly and cool it.

Second.—Never feed milk that is more than twenty-four hours old to an infant.

Third.—Keep the milk near ice and never leave a milk bottle uncorked.

Fourth.—Cleanse and scald all bottles before refilling.

Careful observance of these directions will insure against babies contracting disease from impure milk.

How to Reduce Fat.

An excellent and highly effective exercise for the removal of abdominal fat is taken as follows: Lay flat on the back on the floor and place the hands at the sides. Catch the toes under something to keep the feet down and keep the knees stiff. It is well to catch the toes under the edge of the dresser, as there is no danger of this being moved by the exercise. Take a deep breath and rise slowly to a sitting position. Lower the body, slowly expelling the breath. Be careful not to overstrain the muscles while practicing these movements.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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MARKET QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices in the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR firm; winter extras, new, $3.50@3.65; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.70@3.85; city mills, fancy, $6 @ 6.25. RYE FLOUR steady; per bbl., $4.15@4.25. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 red, western, $1.02@1.02½. CORN steady; No. 2 yellow, local, 87@87½c. OATS firm; No. 2 white, clipped, 54½ @ 55c.; lower grades, 53c. HAY steady; timothy, large bales, $14. POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 12@13c.; old roosters, 9½c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 14c.; old roosters, 10c. BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 27c. EGGS steady; selected, 27@29c.; nearby, 24c.; western, 24c. POTATOES steady, at 75@80c. per bushel. Sweet Potatoes, Eastern, Shore, Va., per bbl., $1.25@1.50.

BALTIMORE—WHEAT steady; No. 2 spot, $1.04¾@1.05; steamer No. 2 spot, $1@1.00¼; southern, $1.00¼@1.03. CORN quiet; year, 68¾@69c. OATS quiet; white, No. 2, 52½@53c.; No. 3, 51½@52c.; No. 4, 50½@51c.; mixed, No. 2, 51@51½c. BUTTER firmer; creamery separator extras, 24½@25c.; held, 19@20c.; prints, 25@26c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 16c. EGGS firm; fancy Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, 23c.; southern, 22c.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE slow; choice, $6@6.15; prime, $5.65 @ 5.90. SHEEP slow; lambs steady; prime wethers, $4@4.15; culls and common, $1.50@2; lambs, $4@5.85; veal calves, $8@8.25. HOGS strong; prime heavies, $7.40@7.50; mediums, $7.25@7.30; heavy Yorkers, $7.15@7.25; light Yorkers, $6.10@6.40; pigs, $5.60@5.75; roughs, $5.50@6.25.

SEPTEMBER

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Taft's Religion.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked as speedily as possible let us say that Mr. Taft is not a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church.

These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no rightful place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law, "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief show simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm.—Philadelphia North American.

Too Much Money.

Wolcott grange of Wayne county, N. Y., with over a thousand members, claiming to be the largest in the world, is into a wrangle over the question of what to do with the great surplus of money that has accumulated in its treasury. We recommend, says a writer in the National Stockman, that they make a study of the teachings of the Order and get rid of the "bone of contention" by "dispensing charity" to the less fortunate granges who are wrestling with the question of what to do with their deficit.

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

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"Buy it at L. M. Dell's"

Going, Going, GONE!

The stock of old goods is being rapidly exhausted and new goods are being received almost daily. We are buying and keeping prices down.

We have some great bargains to offer in

SHOES

for men, women and children. These are standard goods—all sizes. The children need school shoes and you can save thirty to fifty per cent. by buying them here. Come and see the goods.

Patent medicines, time-tried remedies and the best of extracts at cut rate prices. Why not take advantage of such an opportunity.

A complete stock of groceries, tinware, notions, tobacco, cigars, etc.

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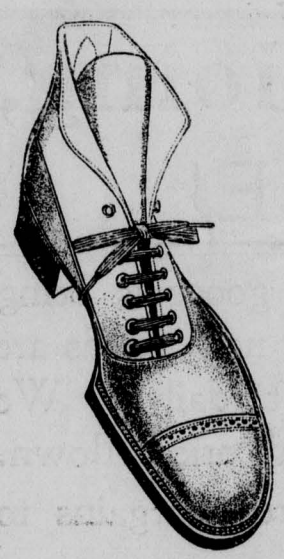
MAPLETON DEPOT, - PENNA.

FALL OPENING
TUESDAY, OCT. 6TH.

A brilliant and varied collection of the very newest most up-to-date merchandise and ready made garments, embracing ideas, styles, materials and shading from the highest type. Don't take our word for it, come and see for yourself. We are abundantly prepared for your inspection and selection and in keeping with our reputation for great value going we will offer at strongly attraction low prices.

DRESS GOODS

The latest dress fabrics pronounced by fashion as the proper thing for your fall and winter wear. Striped and check suitings 50c value per yard 28c, Soffeta silk 36 inch wide in good shades 74c per yard. Big ranges of plaids suitable for children's dresses 12 1-2c per yard, fleeced waistings suitable for socques and kiminos, 12c per yard, Women's and Ladies Coats. 3 to 12 Ladies Skirts, 99c to $5.00 a complete line of Corsets 25c to $1.00. Girls Dresses, ages 4 to 14, in wool plaid, price 50c to $1.50. Women's Wrappers, suitable for cool mornings, made in Flannelettes and Percale, ranging in price, 69c, 90c and $1.00.



Fall Shoes

For Ladies', Gents' and ChilDren

At very low prices.

Ladies Fine Shoes $1.00

Men's Dress Shoes $1.25 to $4.00.

Children's School Shoes 89c.

Boys' Dress Shoes $1.00.

FURNITURE
A Complete line of Bed room Suits, Rockers, Chairs, Tables, &c.

GROCERIES
The reason we sell so much Groceries is the low prices now ask for it.

CARPETS & RUGS

A full department. Rag Carpet 15c to 50c per yd., Rugs 75c to $2.00, Linoleum 90c for 2 yds. wide, Oilcloth 25c per yd. Wool Blankets. We have opened a new line of Blankets woolen and cotton, price 59c for extra heavy cotton blankets, $3.75 for country woolen blankets, White Quilts at a special low price 70c, Comforts good and heavy 89c.

GENTS FURNISHINGS

DRESS SHIRTS.

The famous Lion Brand Shirts $1.00, Diamon l Brand Shirts for Men and Boys reduced to 50c.

UNDERWEAR.

A mighty large department full with bargains. Men's Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers 37 1-2c. Ladies Vests heavy ribbed 22c. Childrens' Vests and pants 15c.

Golf Coats and Sweaters.

The best line that could be gotten for the money. Men's Wool Golf Coats 98c. 50c value Heavy Sweaters 39c.

First Showing Of
NEW FALL CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

We couldn't tell you all about the new styles. Come and see when prices are low. Men's Suits $3.48 to $15. Men's Overcoats and Raincoats $3 to $12. Boy's Suits 75c to 5.00. Boy's Overcoats 1.00 to 6.00. Full line of Men's Cord Pants and Coat.

We are daily receiving new fall goods. No one could sell you at such low prices; we buy our goods for cash and offer them to you with a small profit. Don,t think of buying your fall goods until you see us.

Produce taken in exchange. Telephone connection.

Store will be closed Oct. 5th on account of Hebrew holiday.

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